Margaret M. Jacobson

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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100 S. Woodlawn Born: 1989, Phoenix, AZ Bloomington, IN 47405-7104 Citizenship: USA, Latvia

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Candidate Economics, Indiana University, 2014-present

> Thesis Title: "Essays in Macroeconomics" Expected Completion Date: May 2020

National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship

M.A. Economics, Indiana University, 2015

B.A. Economics and French, Oberlin College, 2011

Postbac Mathematics, Cleveland State University, 2011-13

References

Prof. Todd B. Walker (Advisor) Prof. Eric M. Leeper (Co-advisor)

Department of Economics Department of Economics Indiana University University of Virginia walkertb@iu.edu eml3jf@virginia.edu

Prof. Christian Matthes Department of Economics Indiana University matthesc@iu.edu

Research Interests

Macroeconomics, Housing, Monetary and Fiscal Policy

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dissertation Fellow Federal Reserve Board, Fall 2019

CSWEP Dissertation Fellow Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Summer/Fall 2019

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Summer 2019

Thomas J. Sargent Fellow Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Summer 2018

Ph.D. Intern Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Summer 2017

Research Assistant Indiana University

Todd B. Walker, Summer 2015

Eric M. Leeper, 2014-15

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, 2014 Senior Research Analyst

Research Analyst Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, 2011-13

Freelance Research Assistant Warren Weber, 2013-14

FELLOWSHIPS

Indiana University College of Arts and Sciences Dissertation Research Fellowship, 2018-19

National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, 2015-18

Indiana University Department of Economics Fellowship, 2014-15

Indiana University Department of Economics Distinguished Alumni Fellowship, 2014-15

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Academ	ic Presentations
2019	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Seminar
	Society for Economic Dynamics
	Midwest Macro Meetings
2018	Midwest Macro Meetings
	Trinity of Stability Webinar Series
	Macro Financial Modeling Summer Session Poster Session
	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Financial and Monetary History Workshop
2017	Macro Financial Modeling Summer Session Poster Session
	XIX Annual Inflation Targeting Seminar of the Banco Central do Brasil
	Jordan River Conference
	Rutgers University
	American Economic Association Annual Meeting Poster Session
2016	Missouri Valley Economic Association
	Trinity of Stability Poster Session at the Deutsche Bundesbank
	Next Steps for the Fiscal Theory of the Price Level at the University of Chicago
2013	Midwest Economic Association
Invited	Discussions
2018	Sovereign Debt: A Guide for Economists and Practitioners at the International
	Monetary Fund
Federal	Reserve Presentations (upcoming*)
2020	Women in Economics, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland*
2019	What's Next? The Path to a PhD, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
2014	Trend Inflation, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland

Interviews

2017 American Economic Association Annual Meeting Poster Session

Economic Outlook, Women's City Club Investment Group

Next Steps for the Fiscal Theory of the Price Level (Becker Friedman Institute)

of Business, undergraduate students from West Liberty University

Economic Outlook, MBA students from the Ohio State University Fisher College

Referee

2013

2012

European Economic Review, Scandinavian Economic History Review

RESEARCH

Publications

"Liquidity Provision during the Crisis of 1914: Private and Public Sources," with Ellis W. Tallman. *Journal of Financial Stability*, volume 17, April 2015, pages 22-34.

Working Papers

"Beliefs, Aggregate Risk, and the U.S. Housing Boom" (Job Market Paper)

This paper develops a quantitative framework where the lack of precedent in loose credit conditions is a source of optimistic beliefs about future house prices during the U.S. housing boom of the 2000s. In a general equilibrium life-cycle model with incomplete markets and aggregate risk, agents must learn house price forecasting coefficients throughout different aggregate states. Agents overfit forecasts with incoming data because of their lack of historical experience in a boom state which leads to more volatile house prices relative to frameworks with orthogonal shocks to beliefs and credit conditions.

"Recovery of 1933," with Eric M. Leeper and Bruce Preston.

When Roosevelt abandoned the gold standard in April 1933, he converted what had been effectively real government debt into nominal government debt to open the door to unbacked fiscal expansion. We argue that he followed a state-contingent fiscal rule that ran nominal-debt-financed primary deficits until the price level rose and economic activity recovered. Theory suggests that government spending multipliers can be substantially larger when fiscal expansions are unbacked than when they are tax-backed. VAR estimates find that primary deficits made quantitatively important contributions to raising both the price level and real GNP from 1933 through 1937. The evidence does not support the conventional monetary explanation that gold revaluation and gold inflows, which were permitted to raise the monetary base, drove the recovery independently of fiscal actions.

"The Federal Reserve System and World War I: Designing Policies without Precedent," with Ellis W. Tallman

The Federal Reserve System failed to prevent the collapse of intermediation during the Great Depression (1929-1933) and took action as if it was unaware of policies that should have been taken in the event of widespread bank runs. The National Banking Era panics and techniques to alleviate them should have been useful references for how to alleviate a financial crisis. We suggest that the overwhelming effort to finance World War I combined with a perspective held by contemporary Federal Reserve officials that the central bank legislation was sufficient to overcome financial crises are key reasons why the historical experiences were overlooked.

Works in Progress

"Lending Limits and Heterogeneity in the U.S. Housing Boom"

Can looser lending limits still account for the U.S. housing boom after the introduction of a wealth distribution? Simpler models without a wealth distribution attribute the boom in house prices of the 2000s to the combination of looser lending and borrowing constraints. The ability of looser constraints to generate higher house prices, however, depends on the fraction of the wealth distribution actually constrained. Maintaining the wealth distribution is thus crucial to understand how shifts in credit conditions affect house prices.

Federal Reserve Publications

- "Do Forecasters Agree on a Taylor Rule?" with Charles Carlstrom. $Economic\ Commentary,$ September 2015.
- "New Rules for Credit Default Swap Trading: Can We Now Follow the Risk," with John Carlson *Economic Commentary*, June 2014.
- "The Overhang of Structures Before and Since the Great Recession," with Filippo Occhino.

 Economic Commentary, April 2014. Media: Wall Street Journal, Washington Post.
- "Labor's Declining Share of Income and Rising Inequality," with Filippo Occhino. *Economic* Commentary, September 2012. *Media:* FT Alphaville, *Slate*, Reuters, CNN, Crain's Cleveland Business, Bloomberg View.
- More than **30** *Economic Trends* on topics including the economic outlook, monetary policy, inflation, and labor markets.

SKILLS

Extensive knowledge of Fortran, MATLAB, Stata, and LATEX Working knowledge of Python, R, SAS, Tableau, Adobe Photoshop, and Open MP Bloomberg certified, Census Bureau Special Sworn Status